

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES)

Memorandum

on

Excise Administration in India

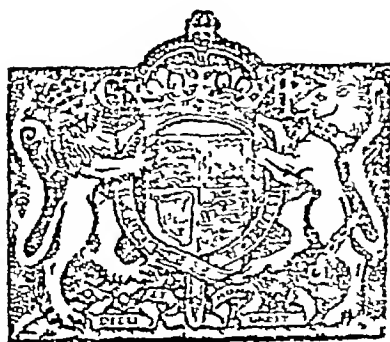
so far as it is concerned with

Cocaine and its Synthetic substitutes

for

1927-28

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGES.
CHAPTER I—Madras Presidency	1—2
CHAPTER II—Bombay Presidency	3—4
CHAPTER III—Sind	5—6
CHAPTER IV—Bengal Presidency	7—9
CHAPTER V—Burma	10—11
CHAPTER VI—Bihar and Orissa	12—14
CHAPTER VII—United Provinces	15—18
CHAPTER VIII—Punjab	19—22
CHAPTER IX—Central Provinces and Berar	23—24
CHAPTER X—Assam	25—27
CHAPTER XI—North-West Frontier Province	28—30
CHAPTER XII—Delhi	31—32
CHAPTER XIII—Ajmer-Merwara	33—35
CHAPTER XIV—Coorg	36
CHAPTER XV—Baluchistan	37—39
CHAPTER XVI—Statements	41—44
STATEMENT I—Number of licenses for the sale of cocaine and the quantity of cocaine sold thereunder	43
STATEMENT II—Quantity of cocaine seized and the number of convictions for offences relating to cocaine	44

CHAPTER I —MADRAS PRESIDENCY

1 *Rules* —Transactions in coca leaves, cocaine and other alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (*Erythroxylon coca*), all drugs, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine, and all preparations and admixtures of the same were governed by rules framed under the Abkari Act. Certain recognised medicinal preparations of cocaine and its allied drugs containing less than 1/10th per cent of cocaine were however exempt from the operation of the rules.

2 *Import* —Import from foreign countries by post of the intoxicating drugs mentioned above was prohibited, and import by other means was allowed only with the special permission of the Local Government or of an officer authorised by the Local Government in that behalf. Transmission by inland post was permitted subject to certain conditions.

Persons licensed to sell the drugs obtained them either by direct importation from a foreign country or from another licensed vendor in India. The total quantity of cocaine and its allied drugs imported during the year 1927-28 was 5 lbs. 1 oz. and 91½ grains, compared with 2 lbs. 10 oz. and 120½ grains in the preceding year and 8 lbs. 2 oz. and 79 grains in the year 1912-13.

3 *Export* —The export of the drugs from the Presidency was allowed only with the permission of the Commissioner of Excise or of a District Collector.

4 *Transport* —Similarly the transport of the drugs within the Presidency was allowed only under permits granted by District Collectors or by licensed vendors, in the case of drugs sold by licensees, concurrently with and subject to the control of the District Collector.

5 *Possession* —The possession of the drugs was limited as follows —

A —In the case of authorised medical practitioners and dentists and veterinary practitioners holding diplomas from recognised institutions, who required the drugs for use in the exercise of their profession half an ounce or such larger quantity as was fixed by the Commissioner of Excise in each case.

B —In the case of other persons, such quantities as were covered by prescriptions granted by authorised medical practitioners or dentists or veterinary practitioners holding diplomas from recognised institutions.

6 *Sale* —(1) The sale of the above mentioned drugs without a license was illegal under section 15, and punishable under section 55 of the Madras Abkari Act, I of 1886.

(ii) Licenses for the sale of cocaine preparations were issued free of fee to the following classes of persons, provided the applicants required the drugs to supply a legitimate demand and were approved by the Collectors —

- (a) Authorised Medical Practitioners,
- (b) Dentists and Veterinary practitioners holding diplomas from recognised institutions,
- (c) Chemists and druggists having a regular dispensing business in charge of qualified compounders, and
- (d) Other persons with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of Excise in each case

(iii) The sale of the above mentioned drugs, except to a licensed vendor, or to any person authorised to possess or to export them, was allowed only on and in accordance with the written prescriptions of authorised medical practitioners. Cocaine could not be supplied more than once on the same prescription except in pursuance of fresh directions duly endorsed on the prescription by the medical practitioner by whom it was originally issued, and signed with his name in full and dated.

7. *Licenses issued and sales thereunder.*—The number of licenses issued during 1927-28 was 200 for possession and sale. The quantity actually used by licensees was 4 lbs 10 oz and 195½ grains. In 1926-27, 199 licenses were issued, against 103 in 1912-13, and the quantity sold in 1926-27 amounted to 1 lb 15 oz and 139 grains, compared with 4 lbs 14 oz. and 17 grains in the year 1912-13.

8 *Cocaine offences and seizures*—No offence against cocaine regulations was reported during the year.

9 *Disposal of confiscated cocaine*—Confiscated cocaine hydrochloride and its synthetic substitutes, if seized in intact phials bearing the name of a recognised maker, were required to be forwarded, after examination by the Chemical Examiner, Madras, to the Medical Storekeeper at Madras, while all phials and packets of cocaine and its synthetic substitutes and preparations of these drugs other than such as were passed by the Chemical Examiner as fit for use, were disposed of by private sale or by auction to licensed chemists and druggists, or were destroyed. If the stock of confiscated cocaine was greatly in excess of the annual requirements of the Medical Store Depot arrangements were made for distribution of the excess to the Depots in other provinces. Any excess stocks remaining after the requirements of the Medical Store Depots had been complied with, were sold to licensed chemists and medical practitioners or were destroyed. The value of the confiscated cocaine, etc., supplied to the Medical Store Depot was credited as Excise revenue. Confiscated coca leaves were destroyed.

CHAPTER II —BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

10. *Rules*—Rules were in force controlling dealings in coca leaves, cocaine and other alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant, all drugs synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine, and all preparations and admixtures of any of the above. But certain recognised medicinal preparations of cocaine and its allied drugs containing less than 1/10th per cent of cocaine were exempt from the operation of the rules.

11. *Import*—The import of cocaine drugs by means of the foreign post was prohibited except on behalf of the Government. Their importation by other means was permitted only under cover of permits granted by the Excise authorities of the places into which the drugs were to be imported. The import of the drugs up to six grains whether in a dry state or in solution was, however, allowed without permit when it was covered by a medical prescription. In the case of drugs imported from Europe through the Bombay Custom House, the time up to which the permits were to run was endorsed upon them by the Collector of Customs, Bombay. The quantity imported into the Presidency proper during the year 1927-28 was 15 lbs 12 oz and 157 grains, against 16 lbs 5 oz and 409 grains in the year 1926-27 and 264 lbs 5 oz and 191 grains during the year 1912-13.

12. *Export*.—The export of the drugs up to six grains whether in a dry state or in solution was allowed without a permit when it was covered by medical prescriptions. A licensee desiring to export a larger quantity either to an Indian State or to another Province in British India was required to produce before the Collector of his district a permit, granted in the case of exports to the Punjab by the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, and in the case of other places by the Chief Excise authority of the British District or Political Agent of the Indian State to which the drugs were to be removed. The Collector thereupon noted on the import permit the time during which the permit was to be in force, and allowed the drugs to be removed under cover thereof. If the export was to be made from the Custom House at Bombay, the Collector of Customs, Bombay, endorsed the permit, and if from any other place in the Town of Bombay, the Collector of Bombay did it.

13. *Transport*.—Transport of the drugs without a permit was allowed within the limits specified below —

- (1) In the case of duly licensed medical practitioners up to 20 grains.
- (2) In the case of persons holding *bona fide* prescriptions from qualified medical practitioners up to six grains.

Transport by other persons, without a permit was absolutely prohibited. Transport in excess of the above quantities was allowed only under cover of permits granted under conditions similar to those specified in paragraph 12 above.

14. *Possession*—A limit was imposed upon the possession of the drugs in question by licensed chemists and druggists and medical practitioners.

This limit was fixed by the Collector in the case of each licensee. The limit for possession by other persons was the same as that for transport mentioned in paragraph 13. Possession by private persons except under a *bona fide* medical prescription was absolutely prohibited.

15 *Sale*—Sale without a license was similarly prohibited. Licenses for sale were issued by Collectors of districts free of charge to approved chemists and druggists and qualified medical practitioners. These licenses, when once issued held good, subject to the good behaviour of the licensee so long as he continued to trade or practise at the place specified in the license. A medical practitioner was bound to obtain his stock from a licensed vendor in India, and could not sell or dispense to any person except on a *bona fide* medical prescription from a qualified medical practitioner or upon his own prescription. The quantity so sold or dispensed at one time, or to one and the same person in the aggregate on any day, could not exceed six grains. A licensed chemist or druggist could obtain his stock either by purchasing from a licensed vendor in India or by importation from abroad (by means other than that of the post). He could sell to other licensed chemists or druggists and medical practitioners and to persons holding *bona fide* prescriptions from qualified medical practitioners up to the quantity allowed in each case. Sale on the authority of a medical prescription was allowed only once, unless an order to repeat was endorsed on the prescription.

16 *Licenses issued and sales thereunder*—The number of sale licenses extant and granted during the year under review was 754, compared with 715 in the preceding year and 400 in 1912-13. The quantity sold under these licenses during 1927-28 was 10 lbs 14 oz and 110 grains, against 16 lbs 9 oz and 89 grains in the preceding year, and 34 lbs 3 oz and 219 grains in the year 1912-13.

17 *Seizures*—The seizures during the year amounted to 2 lbs 1 oz and 264 grains, against 8 lbs 7 oz and 347 grains in the preceding year and 148 lbs 9 oz and 241 grains in the year 1912-13.

18 *Disposal of confiscated cocaine*—Cocaine and its allied drugs confiscated in the Bombay Presidency which were products of recognised makers and in intact phials were required to be sent to the Chemical Analyser for examination. If passed by that officer as fit for use, they were sealed with his seal and issued quarterly to the Medical Store Depot at Bombay. When the quantity so issued was greatly in excess of the requirements of the Depot, arrangements were made in communication with the Director General, Indian Medical Service, to distribute the excess to the Depots in other provinces. The amounts in stock after satisfying the demands of the Depots were kept in charge of the Excise Department and reported at the close of each financial year to the Government of India. Phials which were not procured from recognised makers, or from which the original capsules had been removed and packets containing small quantities of cocaine, were disposed of in such manner as the local authorities deemed fit.

19 *Offences relating to cocaine*—Offences relating to cocaine decreased by 67 from 138 in the preceding year to 71.

CHAPTER III—SIND

20 *Rules*—Rules were in force governing transactions in coca leaves, cocaine and other alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant, and all drugs, synthetic or other having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine, and all preparations and admixtures of any of the above. But certain recognized medicinal preparations of cocaine and its allied drugs containing less than 1/10 per cent of cocaine have been exempted from the operations of these rules

21 *Import*—The import, export and transport of cocaine drugs by the inland post were permitted subject to certain conditions. Their importation by other means was permitted only, under cover of import certificates and permits granted by the Excise authorities of the places into which the drugs were to be imported. In the case of drugs imported from abroad through the Karachi Custom House, the period for which permits were to remain in force was endorsed upon them by the Collector of Customs, Karachi. The quantity imported into Sind during the year amounted to 45 oz and 167 grains, against 29 oz and 5 grains in the previous year

22 *Export*—A licensee desiring to export cocaine either to another province in British India or to an Indian State was required to produce before the Collector of his district a permit granted by the chief Excise authority of the place of importation of a British Province, or by the Political Agent accredited, if it was an Indian State, and the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, for that province. The Collector thereupon noted on the reverse of the import permit the time during which the permit was to be in force, and allowed the drug to be exported. In the case of export from Karachi Custom House, the Collector of Customs, Karachi, endorsed the permit

23 *Transport*—Transport of the drugs without a permit was allowed—

- (i) in the case of duly licensed medical practitioners up to a maximum of 20 grains,
- (ii) in the case of persons holding *bona fide* prescriptions from qualified medical practitioners up to a maximum of 6 grains

Transport by other persons without a permit was absolutely prohibited. Transport in excess of the above quantities was allowed only under conditions similar to those described in paragraph 22 above

24 *Possession*—The maximum limit of possession under the medical practitioners and chemists' and druggists' licenses was fixed by the Collector, with reference to the nature and extent of the licensee's practice or business. The limit of possession by other persons was the same as that prescribed for transport, see paragraph 23 (ii) above

25 *Sale*—Sale without a license was prohibited. Licenses for the sale of cocaine were issued by Collectors of districts free of charge to approved chemists and druggists and qualified medical practitioners. These licenses were valid subject to the good behaviour of the licensee so long as he continued to practise or carried on business at the place specified in the license. A medical practitioner was bound to obtain his stock from a licensed vendor in India and

could not sell or dispense to any person except on a *bona fide* medical prescription. The quantity so sold or dispensed at one time or to one and the same person in the aggregate on any one day, could not exceed 6 grains. A licensed chemist or druggist could obtain his stock either by purchasing from a licensed vendor in India or by importation from abroad (by means other than that of the post). He could sell to other licensed chemists and druggists and medical practitioners and to persons holding *bona fide* prescriptions from qualified medical practitioners up to the maximum quantity permissible, in each case. Sale on the authority of a medical prescription was allowed only once unless an order to repeat was endorsed on the prescription.

26 *Licenses issued and sales thereunder*—The number of vend licenses extant and granted during the year 1927-28 was 81, against 86 in the preceding year and 31 in 1912-13. The total quantity sold under these licenses was —

1912-13	1926-27	1927-28.
lbs oz grs	lbs oz grs	lbs oz grs
6—15—203	3—8—408	6—11—196

27 *Seizures*—Only one seizure of cocaine was made during the year 1927-28. The quantity confiscated amounted to 497 grains. In the preceding year about 129 grains of cocaine were confiscated.

28 *Disposal of confiscated cocaine*—Cocaine confiscated in Sind was sent to the Karachi Customs Warehouse for disposal in accordance with the rules framed by the Local Government.

CHAPTER IV —BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

29 *Rules*—Cocaine was first declared to be an excisable article in Bengal in the year 1900. There are rules in force to govern dealings in coca leaves, alkaloids of coca, every drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (*Erythroxylon coca*), every drug, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine, and every preparation and admixture thereof. Certain articles in which the proportion of the drug is so small as to be negligible or which for other reasons cannot possibly be used as intoxicants are, however, exempted from Excise restrictions.

30 *Import*.—The import of the aforesaid articles into Bengal through the post was absolutely prohibited. In all cases of import from outside British India, an import authorisation as well as an import certificate in the form prescribed by the League of Nations had to be obtained before an indent was sent abroad, and the applicant had to give an undertaking that the consignment was required exclusively for medicinal purposes. The import authorisation was issued without fee by the Commissioner of Excise and covered import and transport of the drug from the Custom House to the place of business of the importer.

31 *Export*—The export of cocaine or any preparation or admixture thereof, in any quantity in excess of the quantity obtained on a *bona fide* medical prescription could be made only as follows—

- (i) by a licensed chemist or druggist, and
- (ii) by means other than the post (except when transmitted by licensed chemists and druggists under certain conditions to different places in India and except when the export was on account of Government), and
- (iii) on the production of—
 - (a) in the case of export to a district in British India, of an authority granted by an officer empowered in that behalf by the Government of the Province into which import was to be made
 - (b) for export—
 - (1) to an Indian State of an “import certificate” in the form prescribed by the League of Nations, signed by the Dewan or the Chief Executive Officer of the State and countersigned by the Resident or the Political Officer accredited to it.
 - (2) to a foreign territory in India, of permission from the proper authority therein,
 - (c) for export to a country beyond the limits of India, of a certificate from the Government of the importing country to the effect that the consignment was approved by that Government and was required exclusively for medicinal or scientific purposes
 - (d) For export by sea to a maritime State in India or to any place beyond the limits of India, of a certificate from the Government

of the importing country to the effect that the consignment was approved by that Government and was required exclusively for medicinal or scientific purposes and of an export authorisation granted by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, through which port only such an export was permitted to be made

The Collector of the exporting district issued an export pass to cover the export.

32 *Transport*—Any person could transport such quantity of these articles as was covered by a *bona fide* prescription of a qualified doctor or dentist. A licensed chemist or druggist could transport these articles on production of a permit, granted by the Collector of the district in which the drug was to be transported, or, in the case of a hospital or charitable dispensary, of orders countersigned by a Civil Surgeon, an officer of the Indian Medical Service or an officer of the R A M C, or, in the case of a veterinary dispensary, of orders countersigned by the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department or, in the case of colliery dispensaries in the Asansol Mining Settlement, of orders countersigned by the Chief Medical Officer of Health (Chief Sanitary Officer of the Asansol Mines Board of Health), and on obtaining a transport pass from the Collector of the exporting-district. When such transports were made by a licensed chemist or druggist by post, certain specified conditions had to be satisfied

33 *Possession*—The possession of the drugs, whether in a dry state or in solution was prohibited except by the following classes of persons and in the quantities specified against each, *viz* —

- (a) By private individuals, in such quantities as were prescribed in a *bona fide* prescription subject to the maximum specified below —
 - (1) Coca leaves—two ounces
 - (2) Alkaloids of coca—10 grains, except when certified to be required for purely surgical use
 - (3) Every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant—such quantity as was certified not to have an alkaloidal strength exceeding that of 2 ounces of coca leaves
 - (4) All drugs, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine—in a quantity not exceeding 5 grains, except when certified to be required for purely surgical use
- (b) All preparations and admixture of any of the above—such quantity as was applicable to the class mentioned above to which the preparation or admixture belonged subject to the above exception regarding use for surgical purposes
- (c) By licensed chemists or druggists, to the extent of one ounce of all varieties of the drugs taken together or such smaller or larger quantity as was fixed by the Excise Commissioner in any individual case

- (d) By licensed medical practitioners or dentists to the extent of half an ounce or such smaller or larger quantity as was fixed by the Excise Commissioner in any individual case
- (e) There was no limit of possession for hospitals and dispensaries under Government supervision
- (f) In the case of hospitals and dispensaries not under Government supervision, the limit of possession was specified in the Excise permit granted to them for the use of the aforesaid drugs

34 *Sale*—Sale without a license was prohibited. Licenses were granted only to chemists or druggists approved by the Collector on payment of a fee of Re 1 per annum. The revenue from license fees for sale of cocaine and allied drugs amounted to Rs 360, against Rs 590 in the previous year and Rs 248 in 1912-13. The limit of sale was the same as the limit of possession of the purchaser (paragraph 33 above)

35 *Licenses issued and the quantity sold*—Four hundred and fifty five licenses were issued in the year 1927-28, compared with 420 in 1926-27 and 255 in 1912-13. The quantity of cocaine sold during the year was 14 lbs 12 oz and 1½ grains, against 15 lbs and 208 grains in the preceding year

36 *Seizures*—The total quantity of illicit cocaine seized in Bengal during the year under review was 174 lbs 5 oz and 190 grains, compared with 43 lbs 13 oz and 50 grains in 1926-27 and 373 lbs 1 oz and 254 grains in 1912-13

37 *Preventive operations and illicit transactions*—The abuse of cocaine continued to be prevalent in Calcutta, where alone 423 persons were prosecuted, against 355 in the preceding year. The number of persons convicted for illicit possession, sale or smuggling of cocaine increased from 313 to 353 (see statement II)

38 *Disposal of confiscated cocaine*—Confiscated cocaine drugs were sent to the Chemical Examiner for examination. When they were found by him to be unfit for use, they were destroyed. When found fit for use, they were stocked by the Excise Commissioner for supply to Medical Store Depots, according to requirements or for sale to licensed wholesale chemists and druggists. In 1927-28, 271 oz of confiscated cocaine were sold to licensed chemists and druggists and 104 oz were supplied to hospitals and charitable dispensaries under Government supervision and to Medical Store Depot. In 1926-27, the quantity of confiscated cocaine sold to licensed chemists and druggists was 257 oz. The amount in stock at the close of the financial year 1927-28 was 299 oz.

CHAPTER V —BURMA

39 *Definition of Cocaine and provisions of the Act* —Cocaine drugs are defined in the Burma Excise Act, 1917, as meaning the leaves of the coca plant (*Erythroxylon coca*) and cocaine and every other preparation and derivative of the said plant, and any other substance which the Local Government may declare to be a cocaine drug. The Local Government has declared all drugs, synthetic or other, except stovaine and alypin, having a physiological effect similar to that of cocaine, together with all preparations and derivatives of such drugs, to be cocaine drugs. The cultivation or collection of the coca plant or any other plant notified as an intoxicating drug is also prohibited by the Act except under and in accordance with the conditions of a special license granted by the Local Government. No such licenses have ever been or are likely to be issued.

40 *Import, Export and Transport* —The import or export of cocaine drugs by means of the foreign post was prohibited, and the import, export and transport of the drugs by inland post were permitted only in the case of certain notified medicinal preparations containing a small percentage of cocaine. Their import and export by means other than the post were permitted only by licensed pharmacists, and medical and veterinary practitioners. A special permit was issued on every occasion of import. The Collector of Customs and in the case of imports from Great Britain, the High Commissioner for India, were informed of the names of persons who were permitted to import the drugs, the kind of drug and the quantity to be imported and the name of the firm from which the drugs were to be purchased. A special permit was also required for export, but no cocaine drugs were exported from Burma. No permit was required for the transport within Burma of cocaine drugs in quantities which could be legally possessed by the person transporting them.

41 *Possession* —Possession was prohibited except by—

- (i) Licensed pharmacists and licensed medical and veterinary practitioners in quantities specified in their licences
- (ii) Officers in charge, of notified hospitals and dispensaries
- (iii) Private persons, who had obtained the drugs, for *bona fide* medicinal purposes, from licensed medical or veterinary practitioners, or from licensed pharmacists on a prescription of a medical or veterinary practitioner, or from officers in charge of notified hospitals and dispensaries

42 *Sale* —Sale without a license was prohibited. Licenses for sale were granted by Collectors of districts on payment of a fee of Re 1 to pharmacists, &c., to persons who dealt in European medicines and drugs as a means of livelihood, and to whom a license had been granted for this purpose under the Opium Act, 1878. Sale under the license was allowed only to —

- (a) medical and veterinary practitioners,
- (b) persons producing prescriptions of medical practitioners, and
- (c) other license holders

Prescriptions on which cocaine drugs were sold had to be retained by the licensed vendor for two years, and only one sale could be made on the authority of any one prescription. The licensee was required to purchase his whole stock either direct from Europe or from another licensed vendor in Burma.

13 *Licenses issued and sales thereunder*—In 1927-28, 55 licenses for sale were issued and the quantity sold thereunder amounted to 9 lbs 5 oz and 127 grains. There were 53 such licenses in 1926-27 and the quantity sold was 6 lbs 11 oz and 236 grains. The number of licenses in 1912-13 was 40. There are no accurate figures for the quantity sold in that year.

44 *Seizures*—The seizures of illicit drugs during the year amounted to 140 lbs 14 oz and 102 grains. For figures relating to 1912-13 and 1926-27 see statement II.

15 *Disposal of confiscated cocaine*—All confiscated cocaine and allied drugs were sent to the Chemical Examiner for examination. Drugs certified by the Chemical Examiner were supplied to the Burma Medical Store Depot in the phials sealed as received from the Chemical Examiner or repacked in full phials by the Superintendent of Excise, Rangoon. When the requirements of the Medical Store Depot had been met, arrangements were made by the Commissioner of Excise, in communication with the Director General of Indian Medical Service, to distribute the excess to depots in other provinces. The amounts in stock after satisfying the demands of the depots were kept in charge of the Collector of Rangoon and reported at the close of each financial year to the Government of India. Excess stocks, after complying with the requirements of Medical Store Depots and of licensed chemists and medical practitioners, were destroyed under the orders of the Local Government. Drugs which were found unfit for use were destroyed.

46 *Offences*—The quantity of cocaine seized increased from 3 lbs 12 oz and 276 grains in 1926-27 to 140 lbs 14 oz and 102 grains in 1927-28 and convictions for cocaine offences fell from 96 to 61.

CHAPTER VI —BIHAR AND ORISSA

47 *Definition of cocaine and issue of rules*—Cocaine is defined in the Bihar and Orissa Excise Act (Act II of 1915) as including (a) coca leaves, (b) alkaloids of coca, (c) every drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (*Erythroxylon coca*), (d) every drug, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine, (e) every preparation or admixture of any article above-mentioned, (f) any drink or substance which the local Government may, by notification, declare to be cocaine for the purposes of the Act, and every preparation or admixture of the same

By an amending Act which came into force from the 17th March 1928 the cultivation of plants which may yield cocaine has been prohibited

48. *Import*—The import, export and transport of cocaine by post were prohibited, except on behalf of the Government. It could be imported by other means only by licensed chemists, druggists and medical practitioners for *bona fide* medicinal purposes and under cover of a pass, obtained from the Collector of the importing district in the case of import from any part in British India, and under cover of special permits, granted free of charge on each occasion by the Commissioner of Excise, in the case of import from any place outside British India

49 *Export*—The export of cocaine in excess of the quantity obtained at one time and possessed by a person under a single *bona fide* prescription of a qualified medical practitioner was permitted only by a licensed chemist or druggist, and on production—

(a) for export to a district in British India, of permission from the Collector of that district, or, in the case of a hospital or a charitable dispensary of orders countersigned by a Civil Surgeon, an officer of the Indian Medical Service or an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, or in the case of a Veterinary Dispensary by a Director and Deputy Director of a Civil Veterinary Department, and

(b) for export to an Indian State or foreign territory in India of permission from the proper authority therein

50 *Transport*—Similarly, the transport of cocaine in quantities, in excess of the quantity obtained at one time and possessed by a person under single *bona fide* prescription of a qualified medical practitioner, could be made only by a licensed chemist, or druggist, and on production—

(a) for transport within a district, of a permit granted by the Collector, or in the case of a hospital or a charitable dispensary, of orders countersigned by a Civil Surgeon, an officer of the Indian Medical Service or an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, or in the case of a Veterinary Dispensary, by a Director or Deputy Director of a Civil Veterinary Department, and

(b) for transport from one district to another, of a permit granted by the Collector of the latter district, or in the case of a hospital or a charitable dispensary, of orders countersigned by a Civil Surgeon,

an officer of the Indian Medical Service, or an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, or in the case of a Veterinary Dispensary by a Director or Deputy Director of a Civil Veterinary Department

51. *Possession*—The possession of cocaine, whether in a dry state or in solution, was permitted only in the following cases, and subject to the conditions mentioned below —

- (a) by a licensed chemist or druggist up to one ounce, and by licensed qualified medical practitioners up to half an ounce (in either case of all varieties of the drugs taken together), or such larger quantities as were specially sanctioned by the Commissioner of Excise ,
- (b) by hospitals and dispensaries under Government supervision or holding Excise permits (which were granted free of charge) for the possession and use of these drugs for medicinal or surgical purposes only, in any quantity ,
- (c) by private individuals up to such quantity as was prescribed in a single *bona fide* prescription by a qualified medical practitioner (as defined below), subject to the following maximum limit, *viz* —
 - (1) coca leaves—2 ounces ,
 - (2) alkaloids of coca—10 grains, except when certified to be required for purely surgical use ,
 - (3) every other drink or substance prepared from the coca plant—such quantity as was certified not to have an alkaloidal strength exceeding that of two ounces of coca leaves ,
 - (4) all drugs, synthetic or other, having a physiological effect similar to that of cocaine—in a quantity not exceeding 5 grains, except when certified to be required for purely surgical use ,
 - (5) all preparations and admixtures of any of the above such quantity as was applicable to the class mentioned above, to which the preparation or admixture belonged, subject to the above exception regarding use for surgical purposes

For the purpose of the rules the expression “qualified practitioner” means—

- (i) any person registered as a medical practitioner under the Medical Act, 1858, or any Act of Parliament amending the same, or under any law for the registration of medical practitioners for the time being in force in any part of British India, or
- (ii) any person registered as a dentist under the Dentists’ Act, 1878, or any Act of Parliament amending the same, or
- (iii) any person possessed of qualifications which render him eligible for registration as a medical practitioner or dentist, as the case may be, under the Medical Act, 1858, the Dentists’ Act, 1878, or any Act of Parliament amending the same Acts, or under

any law for the registration of medical practitioners or dentists for the time being in force in any part of British India and approved by the Collector for the purpose of these rules or of corresponding rules for the time being in force in any part of British India,

- (iv) any other persons engaged in medical or veterinary practice, and approved by the Excise Commissioner for the purpose of these rules or of corresponding rules for the time being in force in any part of British India

52 *Sale*—Retail sale was allowed only for *bona fide* medicinal purposes, and only on the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner. Licenses for retail sale were granted by the Collector of the district only to duly approved chemists and druggists on payment of an annual fee of one rupee. Sale could not in any case, exceed the quantity which the purchaser was authorized to possess (paragraph 50 above). A fresh prescription was required every time that cocaine had to be dispensed by a chemist, and the prescriptions were retained in original by the dispensing chemist.

53. *Licenses issued and sales thereunder*—Ninety-seven licenses for retail sale were issued during the year 1927-28. Two pounds 5 ounces and 12 grains of cocaine were sold by retail licensees during the year. In 1926-27 the number of such licenses was 90, against 79 in 1912-13. The quantity of cocaine sold thereunder during 1926-27 amounted to 2 pounds 7 ounces and 98 grains. The increase in the number of retail licenses was due to opening of new dispensaries by qualified medical practitioners.

54 *Revenue*—A sum of Rs 101 was realized during the year 1927-28 in the shape of license fees. In 1926-27, Rs 79 were realised as license fees whereas in 1912-13 a sum of Rs 78 was derived from this source.

55 *Seizures*—The total quantity of cocaine seized and confiscated during the year 1927-28 amounted to 2 lbs 8 oz and 377 grains. The drug seized was in paper packets or open phials in a more or less impure condition. For figures relating to 1912-13 and 1926-27 see Statement II.

56. *Offences*—The number of persons convicted for offences relating to cocaine was 41, against 43 in the year 1926-27 and 86 in the year 1912-13.

57 *Disposal of confiscated cocaine*—Confiscated cocaine drugs were sent to the Chemical Examiner for Customs and Excise for examination. The Chemical Examiner was authorized to destroy all the drugs found unfit for use and to forward those found fit for use to the Excise Commissioner for supply to Medical Store Depots, according to requirements or for sale to licensed dealers. There was no stock of confiscated cocaine with the Commissioner of Excise during the year 1927-28 for supply to Government Medical Store Depots or to licensed dealers.

CHAPTER VII.—UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDE.

58 Rules —Rules were in force governing the possession and sale of 'cocaine' (which term includes coca leaves, any alkaloid or substance prepared from the coca plant, and any preparation or admixture thereof) The restrictions imposed by the rules do not apply, however, to certain preparations containing not more than 1/10 per cent of cocaine

58-A. *Import* —The import of cocaine was permitted from the United Kingdom through the ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi, and also from other provinces of British India Import through the post from other provinces was allowed under certain restrictions The persons permitted to import were licensed vendors, medical practitioners registered under the United Provinces Medical Act, 1917, dental surgeons, military civil assistant surgeons, sub-assistant surgeons, gazetted officers of the Army Veterinary Corps and the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, officers-in-charge or managers of certain hospitals and dispensaries in the United Provinces and persons exempted from the general prohibition of the possession of cocaine under Section 20 (4) of the United Provinces Excise Act, 1910 The import procedure was as follows —

The importer had first to obtain for each importation a permit from the Collector of his district, and then forward it to the Excise Commissioner for issue of an import authorisation Thereupon if the Excise Commissioner was satisfied as to the *bona fides* of the importer, granted a certificate in the form prescribed by the League of Nations The certificate was to be in quadruplicate In the case of import from the United Kingdom, one copy was forwarded by the Excise Commissioner to the High Commissioner for India, London, direct, the second copy was forwarded by him to the Collector of Customs at the port of import concerned, and the remaining two copies were made over to the importer, one for presentation by himself or his agent to the Collector of Customs at the port of import on arrival of the consignment, and one to be forwarded to the exporting firm in the United Kingdom In the case of import from another province of British India, one copy was forwarded by the Excise Commissioner to the Collector or Chief Revenue Authority of the district of export, one to the Collector of the district of import for record, and the remaining two copies were made over by him to the importer, one to be forwarded to the exporting firm and one to be retained as authority for import

The import of cocaine *by post* from any province of British India was subject to the following conditions —

- (1) Only the parcel post shall be used and the parcels shall be insured,
- (2) the import shall be covered by an import certificate to be granted by the Excise Commissioner,
- (3) the parcels shall be accompanied by a declaration stating the names of the importer and the exporting firm, the contents of the parcels

- in detail, the number and the date of the import certificate, and the number of the license held by the exporting firm, and
- (4) the importer shall show distinctly in his account books the name and address of the exporting firm and the quantity of drugs imported by him from time to time by post

59 *Export*—The export of cocaine was permitted only by licensed chemists or druggists, and only on production,

- (a) in the case of export to a district in British India of a permit granted by the Chief Revenue Authority of that district,
- (b) in the case of export to an Indian State of a permit from the Chief Revenue Officer of the State or other State Officer specially appointed in this behalf

The export of cocaine by post to a district in British India was subject to such further conditions as the Government of the importing province prescribed

60 *Transport*—Cocaine could be transported,

- (1) by a licensed chemist or druggist on the production
- (a) in the case of transport within a district of a permit from the Collector of that district, and
- (b) in the case of transport from one district to another of a permit from the Collector of the latter district,
- (2) by persons coming under clauses (2), (3) and (4) of paragraph 61, and
- (3) by persons exempted from the prohibition of the possession of cocaine under section 20 of the United Provinces Excise Act 1910

61 *Possession*—Possession of cocaine was prohibited except by the following classes of persons and in respect of quantities specified against each viz. —

- (1) By licensed vendors to the extent of one ounce or such larger quantity as was, in special cases, sanctioned by the Excise Commissioner
- (2) By medical and veterinary practitioners, as specified in paragraph 58, to the extent of half an ounce or such larger quantity as was in special cases sanctioned by the Excise Commissioner, for the exercise of their profession, provided that retired military or veterinary officers shall not possess cocaine unless they were registered under the Act
- (3) By private individuals to the extent of such quantity as had been purchased on the prescription of a medical or veterinary practitioner, exempted under clause (2) above.
- (4) By veterinary assistants, in-charge of Government or Municipal or District Board Veterinary hospitals for use in their hospitals, to

such amount not exceeding half an ounce, as they were authorised by their superior officers to possess,

- (5) By officers in charge, or managers, as the case may be, of certain hospitals and dispensaries in the United Provinces, for use in their hospitals and dispensaries to the amount sanctioned for each
- (6) By dental surgeon or licentiates who were registered under a European or American Medical or Dental Act, or who had received a diploma or license from an Indian University or College and who practised dentistry according to European methods—to the extent of two ounces
- (7) By persons and institutions specially exempted by notification by the Local Government under section 76 of the Excise Act, I Vof 1910, to the extent notified

The Local Government could prohibit any person described above who in their opinion had abused the privilege from possessing cocaine

Members of the professions who were qualified to possess and use cocaine in the exercise of their profession could not within a calendar year use or prescribe through a licensed vendor of cocaine more than the amount which they themselves were permitted to possess at a time, and all such use or prescription were to be strictly for professional purposes only

62 *Sale*—Licensed pharmacists could sell cocaine only to

- (a) medical and veterinary practitioners as specified above,
- (b) private persons producing prescriptions from such practitioners,
- (c) other licensed pharmacists, and
- (d) persons specially exempted from the general prohibition on possession

Licenses for sale of cocaine were not granted to qualified medical practitioners for their own chemists' and druggists' shops

63 *Licenses issued and sales thereunder*—The number of licenses granted during the year 1927-28 was 119. The total quantity sold was 6 pounds 7 ounces and 96 grains. For figures relating to 1912-13 and 1926-27, please see Statement I

64 *Seizures*—Two hundred and ninety-four cases of smuggling or illicit sale of cocaine and its allied drugs were tried during the year, against 232 in 1926-27—an increase of 26·7 per cent. The seizures amounted to 5 pounds 6 ounces and 190 grains, compared with 6 pounds 11½ ounces in 1926-27. Smuggled cocaine was sold in the provinces for as much as Rs 150 to 200 an ounce, while the price of the licit drug was about Rs 20 an ounce. The traffic did not show any signs of abatement in spite of severe preventive measures and spread to some districts where it was unknown before. Both Germany and Japan continued to be the main sources of the supply of this contraband. Only one case came to light in which a registered medical practitioner was

suspected of having prescribed cocaine in excessive quantities. After an enquiry the matter was dropped on the recommendation of the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals.

65 *Disposal of confiscated cocaine, &c.*—Samples of all confiscated cocaine were forwarded by the Collector to the Chemical Examiner for examination. Cocaine which was passed by the Chemical Examiner as pure was forwarded by Collectors to the Excise Commissioner who distributed the drug to the Medical Store Depots, at Calcutta and Mian Mir, in such quantities as were required by them. The quantity remaining after meeting the requirements of these depots, was distributed partly to depots in other provinces, in communication with the Director General, Indian Medical Service, and if any surplus remained after such distribution, it was kept in the custody of the Excise Commissioner and sold by him to licensed vendors and District Board or Municipal hospitals and dispensaries or disposed of otherwise under the orders of Government. All confiscated cocaine, other than that passed by the Chemical Examiner as pure, was destroyed.

66 *Rules* —Rules were in force governing dealings in coca leaves, cocaine and other alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant and all drugs, synthetic or otherwise having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine, and all preparations and admixtures of any of the above. But certain recognised medicinal preparations of cocaine and its allied drugs containing not more than 0·1 per cent of cocaine were exempt from the operations of the rules except in regard to import by sea from foreign countries by means of the post.

67. *Import* —The import, export or transport of cocaine drugs by means of the post was prohibited except on behalf of the Government. Their importation by other means was permitted only to licensed vendors or Government officers acting as such in the course of their official duties, and under the authorisation granted by the Financial Commissioner in each case. Importation by sea was allowed only through the ports of Bombay and Karachi and the importer was required to appoint a recognised agent to pass the drugs through the Custom House. Every person importing by land from another province was required to make his purchases in the province of export only from chemists and druggists who were authorised to sell the drugs for export, and to comply with all the rules and orders in force in that province regulating such exports. In both cases the authorisations granted for the importation of the drugs covered their transport to the places of destination and it was incumbent upon the importer to report to the Collector of his district the arrival of any drugs so imported at the destination and to produce them for inspection if so required.

68. *Import Certificates and Authorisations* —The remarks made under "Opium" with regard to the issue of "import certificates" (introduced as the result of a League of Nations resolution) apply generally to cocaine. There was no comprehensive list of cocaine preparations exempted from internal control. Particulars of exempted preparations are issued from time to time.

69. *Export* —The export of cocaine drugs from the Punjab to places outside India was prohibited. Their export to other provinces or Indian States was permitted only to licensed vendors or Government officers acting as such in the course of their official duties, and under a pass granted by the Financial Commissioner in each case, on production by the exporter of an authorisation from the proper authority or political officer of the province or State of import. The exporter was required to consign the drugs either to duly authorised officers of the province or State of import, or to a chemist or druggist who was authorised to sell the drugs in such province or State, or to a private person therein on the prescription of a medical practitioner, and to the extent specified in such prescription. He had also to comply with all the rules and orders in force in the Province or State regulating the importation of the cocaine drugs therein, and report to the Collector, or other authorised officer of such province or State, the arrival of the drugs at the destination and produce them for inspection if so required. The export pass covered the transport of the drugs to the places of destination.

70. *Transport* —Transport was permitted within the Province by licensed vendors. Government Officers acting as such in the course of their official

duties, medical practitioners, and private persons, in quantities which they were authorised to possess. A licensed vendor was required to obtain a pass from the Collector of the district for each transport, and had to report the arrival at their destination of any drugs so transported, and to produce them for inspection if so required. In the case of every sale otherwise than on a prescription the licensee was required to issue a pass to cover transport of the consignment to its destination, and send the duplicate copy to the Collector of the district in which the drug was to be transported if an authorisation was not required to be taken out from an authorised Government officer.

Transport through the Province was permitted by other provinces and Indian States only under cover of passes granted, in the former cases by a duly authorised officer of the Province of export and in the latter by a duly authorised Political Officer of State of import.

71 *Possession* — Possession was prohibited except in the case of drugs —

- (1) possessed by an officer of the Government in the course of his official duties or required by him in the exercise of such duties,
- (2) possessed by a medical practitioner including (1) any practitioner who was eligible for registration under section 13 of the Punjab Medical Registration Act of 1916 unless having been so registered his name had been subsequently removed from the Register under section 16, (2) any dentist who was eligible for registration as a dentist under the Dentists' Act, 1878 (41 and 42 Viet, C 33) and Act of Parliament amending the same, or who held a license to practise dentistry granted by a State Board in the United States of America,
- (3) any member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and
- (4) any Veterinary practitioner who was eligible for registration on the Register of Veterinary Surgeons under section 13 of the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1881 (44 and 45 Viet, C 62). The Financial Commissioner could deprive of a license any person of the classes mentioned, who had been convicted of any offence under the Excise Law, or whose name had been removed from the Punjab Medical Register,
- (3) possessed by a licensed vendor up to the limit allowed by his license, and
- (4) possessed by any other person to the limit of such quantity as he had purchased on the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner.

72 *Sale* — Sale without a license was illegal. Licenses were issued by the Collector free of charge to approved druggists only, that is to say to persons who dealt in European medicines and drugs as a means of livelihood and were with the approval of the district medical authority declared fit to sell cocaine drugs. The maximum limit of possession authorised by a license was ordinarily one ounce in the aggregate of all drugs covered by a license, but in special cases this limit could be raised with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner. The

licensee was required to obtain his stocks of the drugs either direct from Europe, or from another authorised vendor in accordance with the rules governing import and transport. Sale under the license was permitted only to the following persons and in quantities which they were authorised to possess, viz —

- (1) an officer of the Government acting as such in the course of his official duties
- (2) a medical practitioner as defined above,
- (3) another licensed vendor, and
- (4) a private person producing a prescription from a qualified medical practitioner

Cocaine could not be supplied more than once on the same prescription, except in pursuance of fresh directions duly endorsed on the prescription by the medical practitioner by whom it was originally issued and signed with his name in full and dated

The names of the person firm or body corporate dispensing the prescription, and the address of the premises at which and the date on which it was dispensed were required to be marked on the prescription

The licensee was bound to maintain a correct account of transactions in cocaine and to preserve customs receipts or invoices of supply as well as original prescriptions and receipts from the persons to whom the issues were made

73 *Licenses issued and sales thereunder* — In 1927-28, 39 licenses were issued, and the recorded sales thereunder were 5 lbs 12 oz and 212 grains. In 1926-27 the number of licenses issued for the sale of cocaine was 36, against 77 in 1912-13. The quantity sold amounted to 5 lbs and 166 grains in 1926-27 and 4 lbs 8 oz and 369 grains in 1912-13

74 *Seizures* — There were 47 seizures during the year

75 *League of Nations' Resolution* — In pursuance of a League of Nations' resolution, it has been decided that a certificate from the Chief Excise Authority of the Province is required for every import of cocaine or its salts to the effect that the consignment to be imported is approved by that authority and is required solely for medicinal or scientific purposes

76 *Disposal of confiscated cocaine, etc* — Formerly confiscated cocaine and preparations thereof used to be delivered to the Collector of the district in which the order of confiscation was passed. Drugs from recognised makers, contained in intact phials, were forwarded by Collectors to the Chemical Examiner, Punjab, for examination, and if passed by him as fit for use, were sent to the Medical Store Depot, Lahore, for disposal. Drugs contained (a) in opened phials, and (b) in phials, which were not passed by the Chemical Examiner were destroyed, in case (a) by the Collector concerned, and in case (b) by the Chemical Examiner. Drugs in intact phials, which were passed by the Chemical Examiner but were in excess of the requirements of the Medical Store Depot, Lahore, were distributed by the Chemical Examiner, in correspondence with the Director General, Indian Medical Service, to depots in other provinces. A report was submitted to the Government of India, at the end of each financial

year, showing the balance of confiscated cocaine left over, after supplying Medical Store Depots, *bona fide* licensed vendors of cocaine drugs and private medical practitioners, and after destroying what was not worth keeping. However it has recently been decided by the Punjab Government (Ministry of Agriculture) that in future all confiscated cocaine and its preparations must be destroyed under the orders of the Collector in the presence of the District Excise Officer.

77 *Illicit Traffic in Cocaine*—The use of cocaine is increasing especially in large towns and the illicit traffic is assuming an alarming aspect. During 1927-28, 38 persons were arrested for illegal possession of cocaine, 5 for unlicensed sale, and 4 for smuggling.

Vigorous preventive action however by the Excise Department and the special C I D Excise staff has met with considerable success. An extremely important capture was made during the year in the Lahore district, in which no less than 14,437 grains of cocaine were recovered from a notorious smuggler named Muntaz of Lahore City. In other cases 848 grains were recovered in the same district from smaller smugglers. From two smugglers at Roolitak, 315 grains were recovered, from two in Ambala, 201 grains, and 135 grains were recovered in Amritsar.

78 *Arrests and convictions*—The following table classifies the number of persons arrested and convicted for offences relating to cocaine during the years 1912-13, 1926-27 and 1927-28 —

Year	Illicit possession		Unlicensed sale		Smuggling	
	Arrested	Convicted	Arrested	Convicted	Arrested	Convicted
1912-13	68	52				
1926-27	95	53	9	7	5	5
1927-28	38	26	5		4	4

CHAPTER IX—CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

79 *Rules*—Rules were in force governing dealings in coca leaves, cocaine and other alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant and all drugs, synthetic or otherwise, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine

The Central Provinces Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1926, passed on the 4th March 1927, extends the prohibition of cultivation to all the varieties of coca plant.

80 *Import*—Cocaine could be imported into the province only under a permit to be obtained for each consignment separately from the following authorities —

Cases in which permits were granted

- 1 For supplies required for hospitals or dispensaries or veterinary dispensaries working under Government supervision
- 2 For supplies required for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway hospitals or dispensaries in the Central Provinces and Berar
- 3 For supplies required for medical institution exempted under section 66 of the Act.

4 In all other cases

Authority granting permit

The Civil Surgeon of the district or the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, whose indent was regarded as a permit

The District Surgeon of the Railway District whose indent was regarded as a permit

The Civil Surgeon of the district who countersigned the indent. Such countersignature was regarded as a permit

The Excise Commissioner.

81 *Export*—The export of the drugs and their transit through the Central Provinces and Berar to Indian States were similarly permitted only under passes granted by the Excise Commissioner, in the former case on production of a permit from an authorized officer of the province of import, and in the latter on application made by the Government of the State concerned through the Political Agent. In both cases the drugs were required to be conveyed to their destination in sealed packages.

82 *Transport*—Permits for the transport of cocaine within the limit of possession authorized were granted by the following authorities —

Cases in which permits were granted

- 1 For supplies required for hospitals or dispensaries or veterinary dispensaries working under Government supervision
- 2 For supplies required for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway hospitals or dispensaries in the Central Provinces and Berar
- 3 For supplies required for other medical institutions exempted under section 66 of the Act.

4 In all other cases

Authority granting permit

The Civil Surgeon of the district or the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department whose indent was regarded as a permit

The District Surgeon of the Railway District whose indent was regarded as a permit

The Civil Surgeon of the district who countersigned the indent. Such countersignature was regarded as a permit

The Collector of the district to which the drug was being sent

83 *Possession*—The possession of cocaine was prohibited save in the following cases —

- (a) A quantity not exceeding one ounce held under the authority of a license for sale
- (b) A quantity not exceeding half an ounce required for the exercise of his profession by a medical practitioner
- (c) Any quantity purchased from a licensed vendor for medicinal purposes on the prescription of a medical practitioner

Provided that the prescription was dated, showed the full name and address of the person for whose use it was given, was signed by the medical practitioner with his full name and address, and stated the exact quantity of cocaine, and that such quantity was not exceeded, and was in the possession of the person who purchased it and for whom it had been prescribed, or of a person authorized to purchase or possess it on his behalf

84 *Sale*—The sale of cocaine was prohibited except by a druggist to whom a sale license had been granted by the Collector. The fee payable thereon was Rs 5 per annum

85 *Licenses issued and sales thereunder*—In 1927, eight licenses for the sale of cocaine and its synthetics were issued to medical practitioners and other persons, and the quantity of the drugs sold thereunder amounted to 3 oz and 207½ grains. In 1926, eight licenses were issued for the sale of cocaine, against 9 in 1912-13. The quantity sold amounted to 3 oz and 315½ grains in 1926, compared with 3 oz and 174 grains in 1912-13

86 *Seizures*.—48 grains of cocaine was seized during the year

87 *Offences and convictions*—The cocaine habit does not seem to have obtained any hold in the province. Only one case concerning 48 grams of cocaine was detected at Khandwa. The accused was discharged owing to some discrepancies in the evidence

88 *Disposal of confiscated cocaine, etc*—All confiscated cocaine and allied drugs were handed over by the authority ordering the confiscation to the Deputy Commissioner of the district. If the drugs were from recognized makers and in intact phials, they were sent by the Deputy Commissioner to the Chemical Examiner to the Government of the United Provinces at Agra for examination. Such drugs as were passed by the Chemical Examiner as fit for use were issued to the Medical Store Depot at Bombay in the phials sealed as received from the Chemical Examiner. When, however, the quantity of the drugs for disposal was greatly in excess of the annual requirements of the Medical Store Depot at Bombay, arrangements were made by the Excise Commissioner, in communication with the Director General, Indian Medical Service, to distribute the excess to depots in other provinces. The amounts in stock after satisfying the demands of the depots were kept in charge of the Excise Department, and reported at the close of each financial year to the Government of India, under whose orders they were destroyed or otherwise disposed of. All drugs which were not from recognized makers, or which were not contained in intact phials, or which the Chemical Examiner did not pass as fit for use, were destroyed under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner or any other officer deputed by him for this purpose.

CHAPTER X — ASSAM

89 *Rules* —The use of cocaine as an intoxicating drug is unknown in Assam. Rules have however, been made governing dealings in coca leaves, cocaine and other alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant, all drugs, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine and all preparations and admixtures of any of the above.

Formerly there were no rules relating to the cultivation of the coca plant or the production or preparation of cocaine drugs. As a matter of fact such cultivation and production are not carried on in the province. The Assam Excise (Amendment) Act, 1927, has however recently been passed with a view to prohibit the cultivation of cocaine-yielding plants.

90 *Import* —The importation of cocaine drugs from foreign territory by post was absolutely prohibited. Their import from other parts of British India was permitted only by licensed vendors, medical practitioners, dentists and managers or superintendents of private hospitals or dispensaries under special passes granted on each occasion by Collectors of districts and only up to the limits of possession sanctioned in each particular case. Import from places outside British India was permitted only with the written sanction of the Commissioner and on production of an import authorisation in the form prescribed by the League of Nations to meet the provisions of the International Opium Convention of 1912.

91. *Export* —The export of cocaine drugs was permitted by licensed vendors, medical vendors, medical practitioners, dentists and managers, or superintendents of private hospitals or dispensaries holding permits from the Collector for the use of any or all of the cocaine drugs, on production—

- (a) for export to British India, of a pass from the Collector of the importing district,
- (b) for export to an Indian State, of a written permission from the Political Agent or Superintendent thereof, and
- (c) for export to territories in the province to which the Excise Act did not apply of a pass from the Deputy Commissioner or Superintendent of the particular territory to which export was to be made.

The Collector of the exporting district issued an export pass to cover the export.

92 *Transport* —The transport of cocaine drugs from one district to another within the territories to which the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, I of 1910, applied was allowed only on a permit issued by the Collector of the district to which the drugs were to be taken and by the same persons and to the same extent as in the case of import. The Collector of the district to which the drugs were transported issued a transport pass to cover the transport.

93 *Possession*—Possession of the drugs was prohibited except by the following classes of persons and in quantities specified against each, viz —

- (a) by licensed chemists and druggists, one ounce or less of all varieties taken together according to the standing of the firm, or such larger quantity as the Commissioner sanctioned in special cases,
- (b) by medical practitioners or dentists holding licenses for the possession and sale of the drugs in question, up to the quantity specified in their permits. This amount did not ordinarily exceed half an ounce, but quantities in excess of this could be permitted by the Commissioner in special cases. The term "medical practitioner" is limited to graduates in medicine of recognised Universities in India, Europe or America, medical practitioners eligible for registration on the Medical Register of Great Britain, medical subordinates in Government employment not below the rank of Sub-Assistant Surgeon, duly qualified dentists entitled to be entered in the Dentists' Section of the Medical Register of Great Britain, and Medical Officers or other persons who were specially admitted by the Commissioner to the privileges of medical practitioners,
- (c) by managers or superintendents of private hospitals or dispensaries, up to the quantity authorised by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the district officers,
- (d) by private individuals, up to such quantity as had been specified in the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner,
- (e) by managers or superintendents of hospitals or dispensaries under Government supervision, in any quantity

94 *Sale*—Sale without a license was prohibited. Licenses for the retail vend of the drugs were issued by district officers with the previous sanction of the Commissioner at an annual fee of rupee one each. The licenses are renewed every year. Permits for the use of the drugs in the exercise of their profession by chemists, druggists or dentists and by managers or superintendents of private hospitals or dispensaries were granted free of charge. The licensees obtained their stock either by purchase from a licensed vendor in India or by import from foreign territory under a license granted by the Collector or Commissioner respectively. A licensed chemist or druggist could sell or dispense cocaine drugs to other such licensees or to licensed medical practitioners or to private persons holding prescriptions from qualified medical practitioners. The sales could not in any case exceed the quantities which the purchaser was authorised to possess (paragraph 93 above).

95 *Licenses issued and sales thereunder*—In 1927-28, eighteen licenses for the vend of cocaine and 120 free permits to the managers of tea gardens were issued, against 18 and 121, respectively, in 1926-27 and 8 and 117, respectively in 1912-13. 1 lb 13 oz and 12 grains of cocaine drugs were sold during

the year, compared with 14 oz and 298½ grains in 1926-27 and 12 oz and 23 grains in 1912-13

96 *Seizures* —No seizures of illicit cocaine drugs were made in the province during the year

97 *Offences* —No case was detected during the year

98 *Disposal of confiscated cocaine* —On receipt of a report from the district officer the Commissioner issued orders as to the mode of disposal of confiscated cocaine drugs. Drugs from recognised makers in intact phials were sent to the Chemical Examiner to the Government, who forwarded them, if found fit for use, under his own seal to the Commissioner who made them over to the Calcutta Medical Store Depot at intervals of every three months. If the quantity was greatly in excess of the usual requirements of the Medical Store Depot, the Local Government was moved to make the necessary arrangements in communication with the Director General, Indian Medical Service, for the distribution of the excess to the depots in other provinces. The amount in stock, after satisfaction of the demands of the depots, was stored in the custody of the Commissioner who is required to submit a report at the close of each financial year to the Local Government for the information of the Government of India. Drugs which did not issue from recognised makers and were not in intact phials, or which were declared unfit for use by the Chemical Examiner, were destroyed by a gazetted officer.

CHAPTER XI — NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

99 *Rules* — Rules were in force governing dealings in coca leaves, cocaine and other alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant and all drugs, synthetic or other having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine and all preparations and admixtures of any of the above. But certain recognised medicinal preparations of cocaine and its allied drugs were exempt from the operation of the rules. Under section 20 of the Punjab Excise Act, I of 1914, cultivation of cocaine yielding plants is prohibited.

100 *Import* — The importation of cocaine drugs by means of the post was absolutely prohibited. Their importation by other means was permitted only by licensed vendors or Government officers acting as such in the course of their official duties and under a permit granted by the Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, in each case. Importation by sea was allowed only through the ports of Bombay and Karachi and the importer was required to appoint a recognised agent to pass the drug through the Custom House. A person importing the drugs by land from other provinces, was required to make his purchases in the province of export on y from chemists and druggists, who were authorised to sell the drugs for export and to comply with all rules and orders in force in that province regulating such export. In both cases the permits granted for the importation of the drugs covered their transport to the places of destination and it was incumbent upon the importer to report to the Collector or Excise Officer of his district the arrival of any imported drugs at their destination and to produce them for inspection if so required.

101 *Export* — The export of cocaine drugs out of India was prohibited. The export of drugs to places within the limits of British India or an Indian State was permissible only under a permit. A Government Officer acting in his official capacity as such could export the drug by post. Other exporters had to employ some other agency. Application for a permit was required in the first instance, to be made to the proper authority of that Province or Indian State to which the drugs were to be consigned. On the production of this permit, the Revenue Commissioner issued the necessary export pass. Bulk could not be broken during transit and the arrival of the consignment at its destination had to be reported to the Collector of the district concerned. If necessary, the Collector or other officer authorised by him called on the exporter to produce for his inspection both the pass and the consignment.

102 *Transport* — Transport within the Province was permitted by licensed vendors, Government officers acting as such in the course of their official duties and medical practitioners who were allowed to possess the drugs. A licensed dealer was required to obtain a pass from the Collector of his district for each transport and had to report the arrival at their destination of any drugs so transported and to produce them for inspection if so required. Transport through the Province to Afghanistan or independent territory was permitted only under passes issued by the Political Agent concerned, or by a duly constituted authority in the province from which the consignment was despatched.

103 *Possession* — Possession was prohibited except in the case of drugs—

- (1) possessed by an officer of the Government in the course of his official duties or required by him in the exercise of such duties ,
- (2) possessed by a medical practitioner including a medical or veterinary officer of the Government when engaged in private practice up to a limit of half an ounce in the aggregate of the drugs required for exercise of his profession , the term “ medical practitioner ” means a graduate in medicine of a recognised University in India, Europe or America, a medical or veterinary practitioner eligible for registration on the Medical or Veterinary Registers of Great Britain, duly qualified dentist entitled to be entered in the Dentists Section of the Medical Register of Great Britain and any person in private employment not included in the above list, whom the Revenue Commissioner directed for this purpose to be admitted to the privileges of a medical practitioner ,
- (3) possessed by a licensee up to the limit allowed by his license ,
- (4) possessed by any other person up to the limit of such quantity as he had purchased on the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner

104. *Sale*.—Sale without a license was illegal Licenses were issued by Collectors, free of charge, to approved druggists only, that is to say, to persons who dealt in European medicines and drugs as a means of livelihood and had been declared fit to sell cocaine drugs with the approval of the district medical authority The maximum limit of possession authorised by a license was ordinarily one ounce in the aggregate of all drugs covered by the license , but in special cases this limit could be raised with the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner The licensee was required to obtain his stocks of the drugs either direct from Europe or from another authorised vendor in accordance with the rules governing import and transport Sale under the license was permitted only to the following persons and in quantities which they were authorised to possess, *viz* :—

- (1) an officer of the Government acting as such in the course of his official duties ,
- (2) a Medical Practitioner as defined above ,
- (3) another licensed vendor ,
- (4) a private person producing a prescription from a qualified medical practitioner

Sale was not permitted more than once under the same medical prescription unless it had been countersigned by a Civil Surgeon of a district, in which case it was valid for a further period of six months

105 *Licenses issued and sales thereunder*—In 1927-28, 10 licenses were issued and the recorded sales thereunder were 1 dram and 110 grains In 1926-27 the number of sale licenses issued in the Province was 10, against 20 in 1912-13, and the sales thereunder amounted to 420 grains in 1926-27 and 6 ounces and 243 grains in 1912-13

106 *Seizures* —Seizures of 11 grains of cocaine were made during the year as compared with about 4 ounces and 33½ grains in 1926-27 and only 6 grains in 1912-13

107. *Offences and Convictions* —The cocaine habit was still on the increase. The limited Excise staff did their best to detect cases, but were confronted with the usual difficulties. A statement showing the results of prosecutions in 1926-27 and 1927-28 for offences relating to cocaine is given below —

Year	Illicit possession of cocaine		Smuggling of cocaine	
	Number arrested	Number convicted	Number arrested	Number convicted.
1926-27	6	6		
1927-28	4	1		

108 *Disposal of confiscated cocaine, etc* —Confiscated* cocaine and preparations thereof were delivered to the Collector of the district in which the order of confiscation was passed. Drugs from recognised makers contained in intact phials were forwarded by Collectors to the Chemical Examiner, Punjab, for examination, and, if passed by him as fit for use, were sent to the Medical Store Depot, Lahore, for disposal. Drugs contained (a) in opened phials or in packets and (b) in phials which were not passed by the Chemical Examiner were destroyed in case (a) by the Collector concerned and in case (b) by the Chemical Examiner. Drugs in intact phials which were passed by the Chemical Examiner, but were in excess of the requirements of the Medical Store Depot, Lahore, were distributed by the Chemical Examiner in correspondence with the Director General, Indian Medical Service, to depots in other provinces as far as possible. Any balances remaining over after such distribution were kept in stock by Collectors and reported by the Local Administration, at the close of each financial year, to the Government of India, under whose orders they were destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

109 The total quantity of confiscated cocaine deposited in the Peshawar Treasury amounted to 2 lbs and 8 oz in 1927-28, against 6 lbs and 322 grains in 1926-27

* Peshawar Treasury has been selected as a central depot for the storage of confiscated cocaine in the N-W F Province

CHAPTER XII —DELHI

110 *Rules* —The import, export, or transport of cocaine drugs by means of the post was absolutely prohibited except on behalf of the Government

111 *Import* —Their importation by other means was permitted only by licensed vendors or Government Officers acting as such in the course of their official duties, under a permit granted by the Deputy Commissioner in each case, in the case of drugs imported by sea, importation was allowed only through the ports of Bombay and Karachi, and the importer was required to appoint a recognized agent to pass the drugs through the custom house. In the case of drugs imported from the United Kingdom the importer was required to make his purchases only from persons licensed to sell the drugs for export out of the United Kingdom. In the case of drugs imported by land from other provinces, the importer was required to make his purchases in the province of export only from chemists and druggists who had been authorised to sell the drugs for export

In both cases the permits granted for the importation of the drugs covered their transport to the place of destination. It was incumbent upon the importer to report to the Deputy Commissioner the arrival at their destination of any drugs imported, and to produce them for inspection, if so required

112 *Export* —The export of cocaine was absolutely prohibited save in the case of such drugs as were possessed or exported by or on behalf of a private individual under the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner or transported through the Delhi Province to another province of British India or an Indian State under a pass issued by the duly constituted authority in the province or Indian State concerned

113. *Transport* —Transport within the province was permitted under a pass by the licensed vendors, Government Officers and medical practitioners who were allowed to possess these drugs. Transport from a place within the Delhi Province was permitted to persons in Indian States who had obtained permission for import from the duly authorised Political Officers. Transport through the Delhi Province to another province of British India was permitted to persons holding passes issued by a duly constituted authority of the Province from which the consignment was despatched

114 *Possession* —Possession was prohibited, except in the case of drugs possessed by —

- (1) Officers of Government who had obtained possession of them in the course of or required them in the exercise of their official duties
- (2) Medical practitioners, including medical and veterinary officers of Government when engaged in private practice up to a limit of half an ounce in the aggregate of the drugs they required for the exercise of their profession
- (3) A licensee up to the limit allowed by his license
- (4) Any other person up to the limit of such quantity as he had purchased on the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner

Licenses to sell cocaine were issued by the Collector free of charge only to approved druggists. Sale under the license was permitted only to the following persons and in quantities which they were authorised to possess, viz —

- (a) A Medical practitioner
- (b) Another licensed vendor
- (c) A private person producing a prescription of a qualified medical practitioner
- (d) An officer of the Government as such in the course of his official duties

Sale was not permitted more than once under the same medical prescription unless it had been countersigned by the Civil Surgeon

115 *Licenses issued and sales thereunder* — In 1927-28, 12 licenses were issued against 13 in the preceding year and 10 in 1912-13. The recorded sale of cocaine to the public in 1927-28 was 13 oz and 152 5 grains, compared with 13 oz and 104 5 grains during the preceding year and 3 oz and 238 grains during the year 1912-13

116 *Seizures and Offences* — The number of arrests and convictions and the quantity of cocaine seized during the years 1912-13, 1925-26, 1926-27 and 1927-28 are indicated below —

—	No of persons arrested	No of persons convicted	Quantity of cocaine seized	
			Oz	Grs
1912-13	108	79	160	0
1925-26	215	148	64	34
1926-27	79	46	11	433 5
1927-28	84	61	210	54 3

Owing to the closer watch kept on them by the Excise and Police Officers, the activities of smugglers appear to have slackened

117 *Disposal of confiscated cocaine* — All confiscated cocaine and all preparations and admixtures of cocaine and its allied drugs were destroyed (usually by fire) in the presence of the District Excise Officer under orders of the Collector, as required by the Chief Commissioner's Notification No 341-Commerce, dated 14th January 1927

CHAPTER XIII —AJMER-MERWARA.

118. *Rules* —Rules were in force governing dealings in coca leaves, cocaine and other alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant and all drugs, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine, and all preparations and admixtures of any of the above.

No medicinal preparations containing cocaine, except Throat Mentholated Tablets were exempt from the provisions of the Excise Regulations, 1915 (I of 1915) and the rules framed thereunder.

119. *Import* —The importation of drugs from any place beyond India was allowed under the orders of the Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, through the 'Import Certificate system', while that from any place in India was permitted only under cover of permits and "No-objection Certificates" granted by the Collector of Excise Revenue for the district in favour of licensed chemists and medical practitioners. Four such permits were issued during the year 1927-28 to medical practitioners and the quantity imported thereunder was 11 drams. In 1926-27, 3 permits were issued to the Medical Officer B. B. & C. I. Railway, and the Veterinary Officer Ajmer, and the quantity imported was 75.75 grams. In 1912-13 sixteen permits were issued to Managers of hospitals and charitable dispensaries and to medical practitioners, and 6 oz. and 85 grains of cocaine were imported.

The Civil Surgeon, Ajmer-Merwara could import the drug direct from the Government Medical Store Depot Bombay, or any firm licensed to deal in this drug.

120. *Export* —When a licensee desired to transport cocaine for export either to an Indian State or to any other British territory he had to apply to the Collector for an export permit. The Collector on production of a No-objection Certificate signed by the Political Agent or the District Collector of the place to which it was proposed to export the drug granted such application.

121. *Transport* —The transport of cocaine by means of the post was prohibited. Its transport was permitted only on behalf of licensed chemists or medical practitioners under cover of a pass issued by the Collector, and in such quantities and subject to such conditions as were specified therein. Transport on behalf of private persons was permitted only in respect of the quantities which they were authorised to possess under section 16 of the Excise Regulation.

122. *Possession* —Possession was prohibited, except by the following classes of persons and in quantities (whether in dry state or solution) specified against each. —

- (1) by a licensed druggist or chemist, in each case one ounce or less according to the standing of the firm, and in special cases such larger quantity as was sanctioned by the Collector;
- (2) by a medical practitioner, i.e., a graduate in medicine of a recognised university in India, Europe or America, a medical practi-

person eligible for registration in the Medical Register of Great Britain, medical subordinates in Government employ or not below the rank of Sub-Assistant Surgeon, a duly qualified dentist entitled to be entered in the Dentists' Section of the Medical Register aforesaid, and any medical officer or other person whom the Collector directed to be admitted to the privileges of a medical practitioner for the purpose of these rules half an ounce, and in special cases such larger quantity as was sanctioned by the Collector:

- (3) by private individual, such quantity as was prescribed for his personal use by a qualified medical practitioner for bona fide medicinal purposes.

123. *Sale*.—Sale without a license was prohibited. The Collector at his discretion could issue licenses for the possession and sale of cocaine to druggists and chemists, approved by the Civil Surgeon, Ajmer-Merwara, and to qualified medical practitioners free of charge.

Licenses granted to druggists and chemists were valid for one year and those granted to qualified medical practitioners were for life, unless such practitioners were debarred from practising or ceased to practise.

The holder of a license could purchase cocaine from a licensed vendor or could import in the manner specified above.

A licensee could not sell or dispense cocaine to any person other than a qualified medical practitioner or a druggist or a chemist holding a license for the sale thereof, except on a bona fide prescription of a qualified medical practitioner.

124. *Licenses issued and consumption*.—16 licenses for the possession and sale of cocaine by medical practitioners were in force in 1927-28, against 16 in 1926-27 and none in 1912-13. The quantity consumed by the licensees in 1927-28 amounted to 4 oz. and 222 grains against 2 oz. and 155 grains in 1926-27.

125. *Seizures*.—The quantity of cocaine confiscated and retained in the Excise Office during 1927-28 was 1 lb., 8 oz. and 550 grains, against 2 oz. and 155 grains in 1926-27 and 4 oz. and 50 grains in 1912-13. The quantity confiscated during 1927-28 was impure.

126. *Offences and Convictions*.—The statement below shows the number of cocaine cases in Ajmer-Merwara for 1926-27 and 1927-28:—

		Unlicensed possession		Unlicensed sale	
		No. of persons arrested	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons convicted
1926-27	21	12	11	7
1927-28	2	3	5	1

The total quantity of pure cocaine in hand at the end of the year was 1 oz and 16 grains, against 1 oz and 265 grains in 1926-27

127 *Disposal of confiscated cocaine, etc*—Confiscated cocaine and its allied drugs were disposed of in accordance with the instructions contained in endorsement from the Finance Department (Central Revenues) R Dis. No. 217-E O/26, dated the 23rd February 1927 219 grams of cocaine were sold during the year

THEORY OF THE EARTH AND ITS HISTORY

The theory of the earth and its history is a branch of geology which deals with the origin and development of the earth and its various parts. It is a science which seeks to explain the processes which have shaped the earth and its features, and to determine the sequence of events which have taken place since the earth was first formed. The theory of the earth and its history is based on the study of the earth's rocks and fossils, and on the principles of geology. It is a science which is constantly developing, and which is of great importance to the human race.

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CHAPTER XV.—BALUCHISTAN

134 *Rules*—Rules were in force governing dealings in coca leaves, cocaine and other alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant, and all drugs, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine, and all preparations and admixtures of the same. But certain recognised medicinal preparations of cocaine and its allied drugs were exempt from the operation of the rules, except in so far as they prohibited import or transmission by means of the post

135 *Imports*.—The importation of these drugs by means of the post was absolutely prohibited. Their importation by other means was allowed only under permits granted by the Revenue Commissioner, a separate permit being required for each consignment. Upon the issue of a permit to import, notice was immediately given by the Revenue Commissioner in the case of imports by sea, to the customs authority of the port of entry, and in case of imports from another province in British India, to the Excise Authority of the Province of import. The importer or his authorised Agent was required to present the permit to such authority within one month from the date of its issue, and the said authority then endorsed upon it the period necessary for the transmission to Baluchistan of the drugs covered by the permits. Without such endorsement and beyond the period mentioned in it no permit was held to be valid.

136 *Exports*—The export of cocaine and allied drugs from Baluchistan is not provided for in the rules

137 *Transport*—Nor has any specific provision been made to govern their transport from one district to another

138 *Possession*—Possession of the drugs was prohibited, except by the following classes of persons and in quantities specified against each, viz —

- (1) by licensed vendors, to the extent specified in their licenses (ordinarily less than one ounce of all drugs and preparations and other admixtures thereof taken together or, in special cases, such quantity exceeding one ounce as was fixed by the Revenue Commissioner for any particular licensee),
- (2) by medical practitioners, i.e., persons who had been registered under a European or American Medical Act, or who had received Medical diploma from an Indian University or College or who practised medicine according to European methods, to the extent of half an ounce in the aggregate,
- (3) by dental surgeons, i.e., persons who had received a European or American degree in dental surgery, and who practised dental surgery according to European methods, to the same extent,
- (4) by Government Officers, in such quantities as came into their possession in the course of their official duties, and

- (5) by private individuals, in such quantities as they purchased from duly authorised vendors on the prescription of a person practising medicine according to European methods

139 *Sale*—Sale without a license was prohibited. Licenses were issued free of fee only to druggists, chemists or medical practitioners approved by the Collector. The licensee was required to purchase all his supplies either direct from Europe or from a licensed vendor or druggist in India. Sale under the license was restricted to —

- (1) a medical practitioner or dental surgeon as defined above,
- (2) any other license holders, and
- (3) a person who produced a medical practitioner's prescription or for whom a licensee who was himself a medical practitioner, had prescribed

In the last case, sale was permitted only once on the prescription, unless re-endorsed by a medical practitioner

140 *Licenses issued and Sales thereunder*—Three sale licenses were issued during each of the years 1926-27 and 1927-28, against 4 in 1912-13. The quantity in hand at the commencement of the year was 4 oz and 315 grains while 120 grains were imported during the year, the total in hand being 4 oz and 435 grains. Of this, 265 grains were consumed during the year, leaving a balance of 4 oz and 170 grains at its close. In 1926-27, 157 75 grains of cocaine were consumed, compared with 5 oz and 270 grains in the year 1912-13.

141 *Seizures*—No seizures of illicit drug were made during each of the years 1912-13, 1926-27 and 1927-28.

142 *Offences*—There were no offences relating to cocaine during each of the years 1912-13, 1926-27 and 1927-28.

143 *Disposal of confiscated cocaine*—All drugs, in respect of which an order of confiscation had been passed were delivered to the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which such order was passed, and were disposed of as follows —

All confiscated cocaine or synthetic preparations of cocaine from recognised makers, contained in intact phials or packets, were sent for examination to the Chemical Examiner for Baluchistan, who forwarded such of the drugs as were passed by him as fit for use once every three months to the Medical Store Depot, Lahore, in phials bearing his seal, provided the officer in charge of the depot was prepared to receive them. If they were not required in the Medical Store Depot, they were sent to the Treasury Officer, Quetta, for safe custody. All confiscated cocaine or synthetic preparations of cocaine, not contained in intact phials or packets, were sent to the Civil Surgeon, Quetta, who sent such of the drugs as were passed by him as fit for use to the Treasury Officer, Quetta, in phials bearing his seal for safe custody.

All cocaine or synthetic preparations of cocaine that were not passed as fit for use by the Chemical Examiner or the Civil Surgeon, Quetta, were destroyed by him in such manner as he considered fit

Issues from the Quetta Treasury were made only on the order of the Collector of Quetta

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CHAPTER XVI.

STATEMENTS

Numbers I and II.

I

Statement showing the number of licences issued for the sale of cocaine and its synthetics and the quantity of cocaine sold thereunder during the years 1912-13, 1926-27 and 1927-28

Province	Number of licences issued for the sale of cocaine during			Quantity of cocaine sold during		
	1912-13	1926-27	1927-28	1912-13.	1926-27	1927-28
				Lbs. oz grs	Lbs oz grs	Lbs. oz grs
Madras Presidency	103	109	200	4 11 17	1 15 139	4 10 105
Bombay Presidency proper	400	715	754	34 3 219	16 9 89	10 14 110
Sind	31	86	81	6 15 203	3 8 108	6 11 196
Bengal Presidency	255	420	455	*	15 0 208	14 12 2
Burma	40	63	55	*	6 11 236	9 5 127
Bihar and Orissa	79	90	97	*	2 7 98	2 5 12
United Provinces	142	169	119	14 4 44	6 12 81	6 7 96
Punjab	77	36	39	4 8 369	5 0 166	5 12 212
Central Provinces and Berar†	9	8	8	0 3 174	0 3 316	0 3 207
Assam	8	18	18	0 12 23	0 14 298	1 13 12
North-West Frontier Province	20	10	10	0 6 243	0 0 420	0 0 138
Delhi	13	13	12	0 3 181	0 13 104	0 13 152
Ajmer-Merwara		5	16	0 5 269	0 2 157	0 4 229
Coorg		3	6	0 0 158	0 4 121	0 1 424
Baluchistan	4		3	0 5 269	0 0 158	0 0 265
Total	1,181	1,841	1,873	66 12 429	60 8 374	64 3 190

* Figures not available

† Figures relate to calendar years, except in the case of 1912-13.

II

Statement showing the quantities of cocaine seized by the Customs authorities in the Maritime provinces and by the Excise and Police authorities in the various provinces of British India, together with the number of convictions for offences relating to cocaine, for the years 1912-13, 1926-27 and 1927-28—

Quantity of cocaine seized by the —

Province	Quantity of cocaine seized by the —						Number of persons convicted for offences relating to cocaine in —		
	Excise and Police authorities			Customs authorities			1912-13	1926-27	1927-28
	1912-13	1926-27	1927-28	1912-13	1926-27	1927-28			
	Lbs oz grs	Lbs oz grs	Lbs oz grs	Lbs oz grs	Lbs oz grs	Lbs oz grs			
Madras Presidency	0 0 5	8 7 347	2 1 204		6 4 219	0 0 4		138	71
Bombay Presidency pro- per	148 9 241						*	3	1
Sind		0 0 129	0 1 17†		0 0 15			313	353
Bengal Presidency	51 14 8	5 7 50	51 0 190	321 3 246	38 6 0	123 5 0	748	96	61
Burma	171 3 233	3 12 276	3 12 103	*		137 1 433	1,077	43	41
Bihar and Orissa	1 12 414	1 1 44	2 8 377				86	232	294
United Provinces	5 10 219	6 11 109	5 6 190				142 (cases)	65	30
Punjab	0 1 252	1 10 122	2 4 303	-			52	3	
Central Provinces and Berar †		0 2 104	0 0 48		0 0 43		1 (offence)	6	1
Assam							*		
North West Frontier Pro- vince	0 0 6	0 4 335	0 0 11					45	61
Delhi	10 0 0	0 11 433	13 5 232				79	19	4
Ajmer Merwara	0 4 50	0 1 210	0 0 237						
Coorg									
Baluchistan									
Total	389 8 115	28 6 409	80 9 228	321 3 246	44 10 277	260 6 437	2,043 and 142 cases	731 and 233 cases	623 and 294 cases

* Figures not available

† Seized by the joint efforts of Customs and Excise Officers
‡ Figures relate to calendar years 1926 and 1927 except in the case of 1912-13

